

FIRST VISIT TO EUROPE



EVERY summer thousands of Americans make their initial trips across the Atlantic to tour Europe. All bad sailors know the moment when it is best to seek a chair and keep still. If the situation is to be saved. The man in the picture has reached this stage. All would probably be well had not the woman with the baby dropped the feeding-bottle. Her maid, in the background, is past hope. The man's duty is clear. But, then if he moves?

One of the most interesting features of an American's first European tour is the comparison of transatlantic customs in hotel and railway with those of the land of the brave and the home of the free. Many things that to the seasoned traveler have become commonplace long ago strike the tourist on his initial trip as highly amusing.

Col. Brotherton of Kentucky, for instance, had been recommended to a quiet Italian hotel. Returning late from San Carlo, where almost every tourist goes on his first night in Naples, he was amazed in passing along the corridor to see outside nearly every door in addition to the boots on the floor sundry dress skirts and trousers hung upon large branching brass hooks. A garcon who was sitting in the corridor tried in broken English to explain it was the custom for travelers to leave the clothing they had worn during the day outside their doors to be brushed. But the colonel was incredulous. "Never saw anything like it in America," he said. "Likely as not it's some sort of skin game, and all those fools will wake up in the morning and find their clothes stolen. Not I! I'll brush my own."

Wouldn't Leave Her Key. Miss Clarissa Blythe of Vermont was perfectly astounded at having her chambermaid rush after her as she carefully deposited the key of her room in her beaded reticule, and exclaimed:

"But, madam! Please leave your key beside the door. I must have it to go in and do your room."

"But where is your passkey?" she demanded.

"I have none," the maid replied. "See," she said, pointing to the hook at the side of the door, the same hook dedicated to skirts and trousers, "you must hang your key here when you go out."

An Englishman who was sailing from Boston not long ago was reduced to one pair of really comfortable boots. These he placed outside his door to be polished on the eve of his departure, and he woke in the cold gray dawn to find his boots gone and not a porter in the hotel who could trace them. He was forced to descend in his slippers and buy a new pair of stiff, uncomfortable boots to wear to the steamer, and to this day he has not ceased to curse American hotels.

In Germany one of the up to date hotels has a little locker in every guest room between the bedroom and the corridor, with a door on either side. He opens the door in his room, puts in his trousers and boots or whatever clothing needs attention. The valet passes along the corridor, opens each door with his own pass key, and removes the clothing to brush it, returning it and locking the door carefully upon it, and when the owner awakes he has only to open his little door, and there are his clothes all ready for him.

The European bed always strikes the uninitiated American traveler as a huge joke. In France they commence to impress him with their height and narrowness and he looks dubiously at the enormous Turkey-red cotton "couvre-pied" of elderdown which looks something like a mountain; and he wonders how he is ever going to bear all that extra weight on his person. But when he has slipped between the sheets and the grateful

25 KILLED BY A FALSE ALARM

CRY OF "FIRE" WHEN A FUSE BLOWS OUT STARTS STAMPEDE IN THEATER.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN HEAPED UP IN STEEP STAIRWAY.

Although There is No Real Danger, False Cry Sends Audience in Mad Rush to the Exits.

A senseless panic in a moving picture show in Canonsburg, Pa., occasioned by the blowing out of a fuse in the picture machine, resulted in the death of 25 and the injury of 60. There was no fire. The picture theater was on the second floor of the building and 700 people had just started to leave their seats after the first show, when the blowing out of the fuse started a cry of "fire" from back in the theater.

Just around the turn in the crooked second floor hallway were 150 people waiting to take their places for the second show. Into this closely packed hall jammed the 700 people within the house, and in a trice nearly a thousand and persons, three-fourths of them women and children, crowded into the narrow, steep, ill-lighted stairway leading to the street.

They piled up four and five deep at the foot of the stairs, a half-dozen children were smothered to death almost under the brightly shining arc lamps of the sidewalk. Fully 400 people packed into 30 feet of narrow stairway. Rescuers, endeavoring to reach the screaming unfortunates from the street were unable to drag them out of the tangle of limbs and bodies. Speedily a rescue brigade was formed from the rear and dead and dying were carried back through the theater and out by an alley way.

France Says Last Word.

France's final word to Germany on the Moroccan dispute was agreed upon at a cabinet council in Paris that is admitted to work a most important point in French history. After a session of three hours a set of instructions to the French ambassador at Berlin were adopted and will by him be communicated to the German foreign office. Although the instructions cannot be regarded as suggesting an ultimatum, yet an important step has been taken toward a rupture or an accord depending upon how the German government receives the proposals. France is irrevocably determined not to accede to any German interest in Morocco and is equally determined not to give up to Germany as much French Congo territory as has been demanded.

Tells Story of Awful Deed.

William Lee, 22 years old, confessed that he murdered his father, Richard Lee, his mother and younger brother, Clarence, and then set fire to the house in the hope of concealing the crime in Doonerville, Ind. In the verbal and written statements to Sheriff Davis in the jail in Evansville Lee said his motive was anger because his parents would not consent to his marriage with Mina Taylor, of Newburg, which he had planned and would not give him money with which to set up housekeeping.

Atwood Ends Great Flight.

Sailing serenely over New York's myriad water craft, its ferry boats and ocean liners, Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, arrived in New York on his aeroplane, the first man in history to travel as far as from St. Louis to New York by way of Chicago in a heavier-than-air machine. The distance covered by Atwood in an air line was 1,265 miles, beating previous world's record by 101 miles, not crediting him with the extra 100 miles which he claims for detours.

Trimble Is Head of G. A. R.

Judge Harvey M. Trimble, of Illinois, was unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at Rochester, N. Y., when Col. John McElroy, of Washington, his opponent, ended a bitter contest by withdrawing from the race. On motion of Col. McElroy, the adjutant general cast one vote for Judge Trimble.

Tribe Never Saw White Man Before. A race of people who had never before beheld a white man or an Indian has been discovered in the Arctic regions of British Columbia by Vilhjor Stefansson, leader of the American Museum's scientific expedition which left in April, 1908, according to a letter received from him in Brooklyn.

Tanned by the summer sun and in excellent health, the seeking of which was the object of their tramp, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Woolf, of Kansas City, are in Boston after a 4,000-mile walk across country.

Eugene Labine, a Marshall county, Minnesota, farmer, is harvesting 500 acres of wheat with one machine, working day and night. The blinder is run with eight horses, four to a shift and a headlight is used at night.

A \$1,500 silver trophy is the prize for the best peck of wheat exhibited at the Minnesota state fair next month.

For poking fun at two foreigners in Rankin, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Harry Morgan, aged 24, and James Robbins, aged 24, were given unique punishment. Each of the foreigners picked up one of the men bodily, carried him to a nearby water trough, plunged him into the water and held him under. A crowd gathered, but feared to interfere owing to the foreigners' threats. The young men were taken from the water in a dazed condition.

THE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK.

DETROIT—Cattle: Market strong at last week's prices on all grades. Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$6.00; good, \$5.75; fair, \$5.50; poor, \$5.25; steers and heifers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; grass steers and heifers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; choice fat cows, \$10.00 to \$10.50; good fat cows, \$7.50 to \$8.00; common cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.00; choice heavy bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.50; fair to good bologna bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.75; stock bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.00; choice feeding steers, \$6.00 to \$6.50; fair to good, \$5.00 to \$5.50; poor, \$4.00 to \$4.50; fair stockers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; fair stockers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4.00 to \$4.50; common milkers, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Veal calves—Record, 143; market strong and 50c to 75c higher; best, \$8.75 to \$9.50; others, \$5.00 to \$6.00; milk cows and springers, steady.

Sheep and lambs—Market opened steady at last week's prices. Will close lower. Steer lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.00; good lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.75; light to common lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; fair to good sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.75; fair to good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Hogs—Market bidding about 10c lower than last week. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$10.00 to \$10.50; piglets, \$7.25 to \$7.50; light porkers, \$7.50 to \$7.65; heavy, \$7.50 to \$7.60.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cattle: Slow; best 1,400 to 1,600-lb. steers, \$7.00 to \$7.50; good prime, 1,300 to 1,400-lb. steers, \$6.50 to \$7.00; good prime 1,200 to 1,300-lb. steers, \$6.00 to \$6.50; 1,000 to 1,100-lb. shipping steers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; medium butchers steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$5.00 to \$5.50; light butchers steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; best fat heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; good fat heifers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; fair to good, do., \$4.25 to \$4.75; stock heifers, \$3.25 to \$3.75; feeding steers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; common feeding steers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; best butchers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; bologna bulls, \$3.00 to \$3.50; stock bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.00; best milkers and springers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; common to good, \$4.00 to \$4.50. Hogs—Market 10c heavier; \$7.50 to \$8.00; piglets, \$7.25 to \$7.50; heavy coarse Michigan hogs, \$7.25 to \$7.50.

Sheep—Steady; top lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.00; wethers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Calves—\$4.50 to \$5.50.

GRAIN, ETC.

WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red, \$3 1-2; September opened with an advance of 1-4c at 99 1-4c, and declined to 89 3-4c; December opened at 94 1-2c and declined to 93 3-4c; No. 1 white, \$5 1-2c; No. 2 white, \$5 1-2c; No. 3, 54 3-4c; No. 2 yellow, 66 3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 64 1-2c. OATS—Standard, 2 cars at 41 1-2c, closing at 41 3-4c bid; September, \$2 1-4c; No. 2 white, 39 1-2c; No. 3, 38 1-2c. RYE—Cash No. 2, 88c; No. 1, 90c. BARLEY—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.00 to \$1.10. CORN—Cash No. 2, 88c; No. 1, 90c. HAY—Timothy, \$1.00 to \$1.10; clover, \$1.00 to \$1.10; alfalfa, \$1.00 to \$1.10. FEEDS—Corn meal, \$1.00 to \$1.10; bran, \$1.00 to \$1.10; middlings, \$1.00 to \$1.10; coarse middlings, \$1.00 to \$1.10; fine middlings, \$1.00 to \$1.10; cracked corn, \$1.00 to \$1.10; corn and chop, \$1.00 to \$1.10. FLOUR—Best Michigan patent, \$4.00; ordinary, \$3.50; straight, \$3.50; clear, \$3.50; pure rye, \$3.50; spring patent, \$3.50 per bushel in wood.

FRUITS.

PLUMS—75c to \$1.50 per bu. CHAPARRIL—50c to 60c per bu. HERRING—\$1.00 to \$1.10 per bu. PEARS—Common, 65c to 75c; Bartlett, \$1.00 per bu. PEACHES—New, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bbl. 65c to 80c per bu. GRAPES—Delaware, 18c to 20c; Concord, 20c; Niagara, 20c to 25c; Michigan, 18c to 20c; Delaware, 10c to 15c; Wards, 10c to 15c; 20c to 25c. PEACHES—1-3 bu. baskets, \$1.00 to \$1.50; 3-5 bu. baskets, \$1.50 to \$2.00; 5-10 bu. baskets, \$2.00 to \$2.50. MELONS—Watermelons, 20c to 25c each; Rockford, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per crate; Oage, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl. 15c to 1.50 per bu.

FARM PRODUCE.

CABBAGE—New, \$2.75 per bbl. GREEN CORN—15c to 20c per doz. NEW POTATOES—\$1.00 to \$1.25 per bbl. TOMATOES—Home-grown, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel. HONEY—Choice to fancy comb, 14c to 15c per lb. DRESSED CALVES—Fancy, 10 1-2c to 11 1-2c; medium, 10c to 11c; poor, 9c to 10c. ONIONS—Southern, \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bu.; Spanish, \$1.15 per crate. NEW PURE, 11c to 12c per lb. LARD—55c to 60c per gal. LIVE POULTRY—Broilers, 15c to 16c; hens, 12 1-2c to 15c; old roosters, 8c to 10c; geese, 8c to 10c; ducks, 12c to 15c; young ducks, 15c to 16c per lb. CHICKENS—Michigan, old, 15c to 16c; new, 14c to 15c; Limburger, 12c to 15c; fancy domestic Swiss, 18c to 21c; common domestic Swiss, 16c to 18c; imported, Swiss, 25c to 31c; brick cream, 15c to 16c per lb.

VEGETABLES.

Beets, 25c to 30c per bu; carrots, 25c per bu; cauliflower, \$1.75 per doz; cucumbers, hothouse, 25c to 30c per doz; home-grown, celery, 20c to 25c per doz; eggplant, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per doz; green onions, 12 1-2c per doz; green peppers, 25c to 30c per doz; radishes, 25c to 30c per doz; 80c per bu; head lettuce, \$1.25 per bu; mint, 25c per doz; parsley, 20c to 25c per doz; radishes, 18c to 20c per doz; turnips, 25c to 30c per bu; watercress, 25c to 30c per doz; wax beans, 75c to 80c per bu.

Shoot Deer Until Nov. 30.

It is understood that Atty. Gen. Kuhn has approved the new Watkins game law, and that Game Warden Oates will prosecute all violations. Under the new act, quail may be killed this year from Oct. 15 to Nov. 30 inclusive, while the open season on deer is extended from Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.

A round-up of 25,000 or 30,000 elk in the Jackson Hole country, Wyoming, has begun. Under the leadership of a number of cowboys, the elk are being driven to other sections where there is better range.

Maurice Simmons, of New York City, was elected commander-in-chief of the United Spanish war veterans at Oklahoma City. Atlantic City was chosen as the meeting place for the next annual reunion.

A dispatch from Salonika, Turkey, states that Dr. Edmund Richter, the German engineer, who was captured by Greek bandits and held for a ransom of \$225,000, has been rescued on the Greek frontier and is returning to Salonika.

The estimates for the army for the next fiscal year will be in the aggregate about the same as the amount appropriated by congress for the military establishment during the current year which was \$94,210,400. After four years' experimenting at the National Plant introduction gardens, near Chico, Cal., with a variety of wheat known as chule, introduced into the United States from Turkistan, H. E. Blanchard, western cereal expert of the department of agriculture, has succeeded in separating a pure white seed from the mixture which has contaminated it practically ever since its introduction.

HARVESTING BEANS AND TREATMENT OF BEAN FIELDS AFTER HARVEST

Weather Conditions Are Vital Factor in Harvest—Proper Care of Land After Harvest Is Most Important Consideration.

By R. J. BALDWIN,
Michigan Agricultural College

The pea bean has become one of Michigan's most valuable products. The value of this crop depends very largely upon its being harvested in a manner which will prevent the beans from being discolored. This is more important when it is remembered that each pound of bad beans cost another pound to have them removed by hand.

Of course weather conditions are a vital factor in the harvest, but there are methods which shorten the period of exposure in the field and others which prevent spoiling in case of a continuous rainy spell. The most important point in curing the crop without waste is in avoiding delay after the beans are ready for harvest or during harvest. This can often be made more certain by giving the machinery a thorough going over beforehand and securing extra sets of pulley knives, which are kept sharp in readiness to replace dulled ones. In case the area to be harvested is very great the work should be begun before all the pods are ripe and while the top green leaves are yet on the vines. Since gathering by hand has been replaced by the use of the side-rake leaves on the vines are an advantage in that they prevent the pods from being shelled and make a bulk large enough for the rake to work well.

The usual plan followed in using this machine is to rake two rows, as left by the puller, into one, and on the return trip two others are raked on top of these, making a windrow containing eight bean rows. There will always be a few straggling vines left by the puller and rake which can be gathered while the windrow is being bunched by hand. If the fields are large and labor is scarce, vines that are missed can be left without much loss above the cost of gathering them. The delay occasioned by gathering all loose vines often results in damage to the whole crop from bad weather later in the harvest.

A general plan which has worked well in many bean regions is to run the puller and side rake in the morning while dew makes the vines tough, leaving the hand work, such as bunching, to be done later in the day. This routine can be followed until the first

beans pulled are cured and ready to be drawn, then these should be stored as rapidly as possible.

In case rain vets the bunches through they will need to be turned in order to get the soaked pods off the ground and also to leave the bunches loose to allow free circulation of air, which insures rapid drying. If bad weather continues the turning will have to be done every day to prevent mildew and contact with wet earth from rotting the pods and discoloring the beans. It is possible to save a crop with small loss from discoloration even under bad weather conditions if the turning is pursued continuously.

After Harvesting.

After harvesting a crop of beans has been removed from the land the soil is usually in a loose, open condition as left by the cultivators and puller. If not used in the fall for some other crop, such as wheat or rye, these upper layers of soil will suffer considerable damage from leaching during the fall rains and spring freshet. This is due to the fact that the working of the soil while the crop is being cultivated and pulled leaves much readily soluble plant food near the surface, where it can be dissolved and washed away by every rain.

In case the beans are harvested late, or for other reasons, it is not desirable to sow wheat or rye, a very light seeding of oats may be used. These will make considerable growths before killed by frost and the roots will hold the surface soil enough to prevent loss from leaching and washing. The tops will be killed and become packed down on the surface before spring, but if the seeding is not more than three pecks or a bushel there will not be enough material on the surface to prevent the land being fitted for oats in the usual way without plowing.

An additional advantage in this plan is that the fall growth of oats leaves enough decayed plant material in the surface layer of soil to help prevent its becoming hard and dry during late spring and early summer, thus assuring a catch of grass seeds and clover.

secured roots of the wild grape and wood vine and planted them along the wire fence surrounding the yard. This work has been continued for a number of years and the school ground now, if visited during the summer season, appears like a bower of beauty—shade trees, vines, flower gardens and vegetable gardens flourish and the whole community has had its life vitalized and redirected, and the problem of beautifying the rural school and the home has been solved so far as they are concerned.

In most instances it will be found best for the teacher to select some projects which she has mastered and teach them to the children, and after these another one, and so on. A little later the children may be permitted to select, either individually or by groups, the kinds of work which they like best. In some communities

For the rural schools there is abundance of natural material with which to supplement the text book work in all subjects. Many teachers have been giving successful instruction in nature study and thus widening the child's view of education and at the same time giving him a fund of information which will always be usable.

In many of our cities school gardens are becoming a popular feature of school work. The educational results are clearly to be seen, and we can judge with considerable certainty that the future effects will be equally valuable.

Any teacher with an earnest desire to help her community may learn enough from bulletins, books, gardeners, farmers, etc., to begin the successful teaching of the gardening phase of agriculture. The teacher should interest a few of the people in the community, and especially the school officers. If the school yard is large enough a part of it may be plowed for the garden, or a small amount of land may be rented. The wise teacher will begin by concentrating the attention each year on a few projects. We have many districts in Michigan where work of this kind has been done, thereby adding great interest to the school work and resulting in almost a revolution in the life and agricultural practice of the community. For instance, in one district the teacher and children used one-quarter of an acre of land, and from this raised products which they sold for \$75. In another instance the school was located upon an uncultivated and ungraded plot of ground. The teacher interested the children in cleaning up the rubbish and burning out the stumps the first year. After this had been done, some of the boys brought spades, hoes, and rakes and a small flower garden was arranged, together with some climbing vines on the school house. The flower garden prospered well and the succeeding year the ground was graded, a good wire fence put around the yard and the children planted a garden 40 by 50 feet in area. The children were arranged in groups and each group selected a vegetable which they would plant and cultivate. In this way potatoes, popcorn, tomatoes, carrots, radishes and sweet peas were raised to the great delight of the teacher and the school. The children also

High School Class Pruning an Old Orchard, North Adams, Mich.

the teacher may begin with potato culture, in others corn culture, in others alfalfa, in others small fruits, etc., etc. The teacher may call to her assistance some expert farmer of the community who will be glad to render assistance, both to the teacher and to the children.

In working out this plan, the children will learn the different varieties of soil, the uses of fertilizers, methods of planting and cultivating. The garden as a whole, or certain plants in it, may be taken as a subject for language stories and drawing lessons. Arithmetic, business forms and geography can also be taught. The wise parent in each community will see to it that children are given plots of ground at home, the products of which become their own, or the boy may be given the care, inspection and products of a certain cow. If the parent and teacher will unite in assisting the child to discover what he likes to do, they will give to the child an end, or purpose, in life, the value of which cannot be estimated.

RIGHT HEAVY.



Novelist—I'm so sleepy I can hardly keep my eyes open, and I must finish this chapter tonight.
His Wife—Wait till I get the butcher's bill; I'm sure that will open your eyes.

A Grandson of Burns.

James Glencairn Thomson, a grandson of Robert Burns, died in Glasgow recently in his eighty-fourth year. He was the son of Betty Burns, daughter of the poet, and was a bachelor. Mr. Thomson resided nearly all his life in the suburbs of Glasgow and was a frequent guest at social gatherings, where his singing of Burns' songs was a feature. He possessed a small civil list pension.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Strained.
"What are 'strained relations,' ma'am?"
"Well, your pa is an awful strain on the pocketbooks of my relations."

Stop the Pain.
The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Col. J. C. Williams' is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Not so Much.
"Is he a captain of industry?"
"No—nothing more than a second lieutenant."

The next time you feel that swallowing sensation gargle Hamlin's Wizard Oil immediately with three parts water. It will save you days and perhaps weeks of misery from sore throat.

The trouble with giving advice is not many want to take it.

MY DAUGHTER WAS CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md.—"I send you here with the picture of my fifteen year old daughter Alice, who was restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She was pale, with dark circles under her eyes, weak and irritable. Two different doctors treated her and called it Green Sickness, but she grew worse. At last, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking three bottles she has regained her health, thanks to your medicine. I can recommend it for all female troubles."—Mrs. L. A. CORNMAN, 1103 Rutland Street, Baltimore, Md.

Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Young Girls, Heed This Advice.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, free.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

never fail. Purely vegetable. Act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion. Improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

Is afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Thompson's Eye Water